NOTE XXXII.

DESCRIPTION OF TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE PHYTOPHAGOUS GENUS PACHYTOMA.

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Pachytoma suturalis, n. sp.

Below black; thorax testaceous, bimaculate; elytra finely pubescent, dark greenish black, the suture and lateral margin narrowly testaceous. — Length 5 lines.

Head closely punctured at the vertex, without any transverse groove, the frontal tubercles very indistinct; lower part of face testaceous; antennae black, short, robust, fourth joint scarcely longer than the third, the following four joints shorter, broader and somewhat flattened, three terminal ones much narrower and only half the size; thorax nearly 3 times as broad as long, narrowed towards the apex, the sides scarcely rounded, posterior angles slightly oblique, surface very finely and rather closely punctured at the sides, the latter with a deep oblique depression, which is surrounded by a large black spot; another transverse short depression is visible close to the anterior and posterior margin at the middle; scutellum testaceous, pubescent; elytra convex, not widened behind, pubescent at the margins, the latter testaceous, rest of the surface dark greenish, closely rugose-punctate; underside and legs black, covered with a delicate pale pubescence.

River Congo: W. Africa (v. Bemmelen). A single specimen.

This species seems to be closely allied to *P. dircemoides* Harold in its coloration but differs in the following particulars: the head is not grooved behind the frontal tubercles and almost entirely black; the antennae are of different structure and comparative length of their joints; lastly the entire underside and legs of the present species are not flavous but black.

Another again closely allied species is contained in my collection:

Pachytoma Batesi, n. sp.

Below black or piceous; three basal joints of the antennae fulvous; head and thorax of the same colour; 2 spots at the former and 5 at the latter black; thorax closely punctured; elytra rugose-punctate, obscure greenish black, the sutural and lateral margin testaceous. — Length $4^1/_2$—5 lines.

The shape and colour of the elytra of this species is the same as in the preceeding and the one described by von Harold, but there are sufficient differences to distinguish it and to consider it a distinct species.

The head in the present species is closely rugose-punctate, testaceous, with the exception of a triangular greenish spot at the vertex and the similarly coloured frontal tubercles; the latter are distinct but not bounded behind by a transverse groove; the two lower joints of the antennae and the base of the third joint is fulvous, in other respect they resemble those of the preceeding species; the thorax is strongly and closely punctured, with the exception of a small central space near the anterior margin, the disk has 5 spots of which a large one is placed at each side and three small ones in a triangle between the larger ones; the elytra are more finely punctured than in the preceeding species and have a small obscure testaceous spot at the middle of the base.

Central Africa (coll. Jacoby). — Two specimens.

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